

Book Club Kits!



About the Author:

Rebecca Skloot is the author of the #1 *New York Times* Bestseller, *The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks*. Her award winning science writing has appeared in *The New York Times Magazine*; *O, The Oprah Magazine*; *Discover*; and many other publications. She specializes in narrative science writing and has explored a wide range of topics, including goldfish surgery, tissue ownership rights, race and medicine, food politics, and packs of wild dogs in Manhattan. She has worked as a correspondent for WNYC's *Radiolab* and PBS's *NovaScienceNOW*. She and her father, Floyd Skloot, co-edited *The Best American Science Writing 2011*.

Skloot lives in Chicago, where she is currently working on a new book about humans, animals, science, and ethics, a topic near and dear to her: before becoming a science writer, Skloot spent more than a decade working as a veterinary technician in settings ranging from animal shelters to private practices, veterinary schools and research labs. Those experiences, and the questions they prompted, are at the center of her next book. Skloot is also an avid knitter, a family tradition passed on from her mother, Betsy McCarthy, a professional knitter whose story was featured on *Your Life Calling With Jane Pauley*.

<http://rebeccaskloot.com/about/bio/>



Inside the kit:

- (8) book copies
- (1) book club guide

About the Book:

From the author's website

Her name was Henrietta Lacks, but scientists know her as HeLa. She was a poor black tobacco farmer whose cells—taken without her knowledge in 1951—became one of the most important tools in medicine, vital for developing the polio vaccine, cloning, gene mapping, in vitro fertilization, and more. Henrietta's cells have been bought and sold by the billions, yet she remains virtually unknown, and her family can't afford health insurance.

Soon to be made into an HBO movie by Oprah Winfrey and Alan Ball, this *New York Times* bestseller takes readers on an extraordinary journey, from the "colored" ward of Johns Hopkins Hospital in the 1950s to stark white laboratories with freezers filled with HeLa cells, from Henrietta's small, dying hometown of Clover, Virginia, to East Baltimore today, where her children and grandchildren live and struggle with the legacy of her cells. *The Immortal Life of Henrietta Lacks* tells a riveting story of the collision between ethics, race, and medicine; of scientific discovery and faith healing; and of a daughter consumed with questions about the mother she never knew. It's a story inextricably connected to the dark history of experimentation on African Americans, the birth of bioethics, and the legal battles over whether we control the stuff we're made of.

Suggested Reads:

Fadiman, Anne

The Spirit Catches You and You Call Down: A Hmong Child, Her American Doctors, and the Collision of Two Cultures

Hager, Thomas

The Demon Under the Microscope: From Battlefield Hospitals to Nazi Labs, One Doctor's Heroic Search for the World's First Miracle Drug

Mnookin, Seth

The Panic Virus: A True Story of Medicine, Science, and Fear

1. As much as this book is about Henrietta Lacks, it is also about Deborah learning of the mother she barely knew, while also finding out the truth about her sister, Elsie. Imagine discovering similar information about one of your family members. How would you react? What questions would you ask?
2. In a review for the New York Times, Dwight Garner writes, "Ms. Skloot is a memorable character herself. She never intrudes on the narrative, but she takes us along with her on her reporting." How would the story have been different if she had not been a part of it? What do you think would have happened to scenes like the faith healing on page 289? Why do you think she decided to include herself in the story?
3. Deborah shares her mother's medical records with Skloot but is adamant that she not copy everything. On page 284 Deborah says, "Everybody in the world got her cells, only thing we got of our mother is just them records and her Bible." Discuss the deeper meaning behind this statement. If you were in Deborah's situation, how would you react to someone wanting to look into your mother's medical records?
4. As a journalist, Skloot is careful to present the encounter between the Lacks family and the world of medicine without taking sides. Some readers may feel she took the scientists' side, while others may feel she took the family's side. What are your feelings about this? Does your opinion fall on one side or the other?
5. Henrietta signed a consent form that said, "I hereby give consent to the staff of The Johns Hopkins Hospital to perform any operative procedures and under any anaesthetic either local or general that they may deem necessary in the proper surgical care and treatment of: _____" (page 31). Based on this statement, do you believe TeLinde and Gey had the right to obtain a sample from her cervix to use in their research? What information would they have had to give her for Henrietta to have given informed consent? Do you think Henrietta would have given explicit consent to have a tissue sample used in medical research if she had been given all the information? Do you always thoroughly read consent forms before signing them?
6. In 1976, when Mike Rogers's Rolling Stone article was printed, many viewed it as a story about race (see page 197 for reference). How do you think public interpretation might have been different if the piece had been published at the time of Henrietta's death in 1951? How is this different from the way her story is being interpreted today? How do you think Henrietta's experiences with the medical system would have been different had she been a white woman? What about Elsie's fate?
7. Consider Deborah's comment on page 276: "Like I'm always telling my brothers, if you gonna go into history, you can't do it with a hate attitude. You got to remember, times was different." Is it possible to approach history from an objective point of view? If so, how and why is this important, especially in the context of Henrietta's story?
8. Deborah says, "But I always have thought it was strange, if our mother cells done so much for medicine, how come her family can't afford to see no doctors? Don't make no sense" (page 9). Should the family be financially compensated for the HeLa cells? If so, who do you believe that money should come from? Do you feel the Lackses deserve health insurance even though they can't afford it?
9. Dr. McKusick directed Susan Hsu to contact Henrietta's children for blood samples to further HeLa research; neither McKusick nor Hsu tried to get informed consent for this research. Was this request ethical? Further, think about John Moore and the patent that had been filed without his consent on his cells called "Mo" (page 201). How do you feel about the Supreme Court of California ruling that states when tissues are removed from your body, with or without your consent, any claim you might have had to owning them vanishes?
10. Religious faith and scientific understanding, while often at odds with each other, play important roles in the lives of the Lacks family. How does religious faith help frame the Lackses' response to and interpretation of the scientific information they receive about HeLa? How does Skloot's attitude toward religious faith and science evolve as a result of her relationship with the Lackses?
11. On page 261, Deborah and Zakariyya visit Lengauer's lab and see the cells for the first time. How is their interaction with Lengauer different from the previous interactions the family had with representatives of Johns Hopkins? Why do you think it is so different? What does the way Deborah and Zakariyya interact with their mother's cells tell you about their feelings for her?
12. Reflect upon Henrietta's life: What challenges did she and her family face? What do you think their greatest strengths were? Consider the progression of Henrietta's cancer in the last eight months between her diagnosis and death. How did she face death? What do you think that says about the type of person she was?